



LATC Program Update



By Mona Maggio,
LATC Program Manager

Sunset Review

As many of you know, the LATC has devoted much of its efforts in 2002 and 2003 toward the Sunset Review process. In August 2001, a Task Force was appointed by the LATC to prepare a report and address the 1996 evaluation of the former Board of Landscape Architects (BLA) by the Joint Legislative Sunset Review Committee (JLSRC). The LATC, along with other Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) boards and bureaus, was required to submit its Sunset Review Report to the JLSRC on August 29, 2003.

Our thanks goes out to Task Force members Dennis Otsuji (Chair), Linda Gates, Richard Zweifel, Rick Ciardella, Tom Lockett, Dave Mitchell, and various staff and individuals whose combined efforts produced the report.

The BLA was sunsetted by the Legislature in 1997 and the LATC, under the purview of the California Architects Board, has continued in the regulatory and licensing capacity since then. At the Sunset Review Hearing on January 6, 2004, the LATC looks forward to further highlighting the many accomplishments and organizational improvements that have taken place over the last five years. After the hearing, the JLSRC will have an opportunity to review the oral and written testimony provided. DCA will then submit a report to the JLSRC. A final hearing will

be held in April 2004 regarding the final recommendations of the JLSRC.

Strategic Planning

On January 23, 2004, the LATC will hold its strategic planning session in Berkeley. Each year, the LATC reviews its mission, vision, values, and goals and develops an action plan to realize them. Throughout the year, the LATC regularly reviews its progress and then utilizes that information to plan for the upcoming year.

Student Outreach in 2004

The LATC has made it a priority to meet with students on college campuses to discuss licensing and eligibility requirements for the licensing examination. In 2004, the LATC looks forward to continuing with its student outreach efforts. The LATC is tentatively scheduled to meet at UC Davis in the spring of 2004 in conjunction with the CCASLA State Conference, at UCLA in August 2004, and at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona in November 2004.

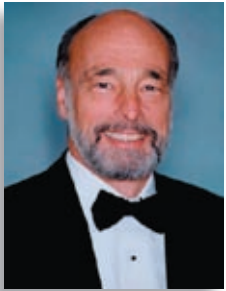
LATC Welcomes New Committee Members

Governor Gray Davis appointed **Dennis Otsuji** to the Landscape Architects Technical Committee (LATC) on August 27, 2003. Otsuji, of San Diego, has been a licensed landscape architect for over 29 years and is currently President/Principal of ONA, Inc., a position he has held since 1984. Prior to this, he served as Principal of WYA, a landscape architectural firm, from 1979 to 1984, and was Associate for the Van Dyke/Halsey Design Group from 1977 to 1979. Otsuji is a recipient of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) President's Medal for Unparalleled Contribution to the Profession of Landscape Architecture and a recipient of the Distinguished Alumnus of the College of Environmental Design at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. He is a member and former National President of the ASLA and Landscape Architecture Foundation. In addition, Otsuji previously served

as a member of both the California Landscape Architects Advisory Council and the LATC and chaired the LATC's Sunset Review Task Force in 2002/03. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. Otsuji's term will expire on June 1, 2006.

On November 4, 2003, Governor Davis appointed **Anna Mendiola** and **Christine Anderson** to the LATC. Ms. Mendiola is a landscape architect with the City of Long Beach, Department of Parks, Recreation and Marine. Her term will expire on June 1, 2004. Ms. Anderson is a landscape architect with the HLA Group located in Sacramento. Her term will expire on June 1, 2007.





Dickson F. DeMarche,
Principal of
the Wilton,
Connecticut

Dickson DeMarche Appointed President of CLARB

firm, The LaurelRock Company/Dickson DeMarche Landscape Architects, was appointed President of the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB) on September 13th at CLARB's Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah. DeMarche recently completed a one-year term as CLARB's First Vice President. His past CLARB service includes: Second Vice President in 2002, Model Law Committee Chair from 1998-2002, Director of Region I from 1997-2001, and member of the Sunset Information, Certification/Reciprocity, and Resolutions Committees, etc.

DeMarche received his Bachelor of Landscape Architecture degree from the University of California, Berkeley. A resident of Bethel, Connecticut, DeMarche has been actively practicing in Connecticut and New York since 1966 and established his own firm in 1975. He was appointed to the Connecticut Board of Landscape Architects by then Governor O'Neill in 1984.

In addition to his CLARB service, DeMarche has held various offices with the American Society of Landscape Architects, including serving two years as President of the Connecticut chapter.

DeMarche was instrumental in preparing the conceptual plan for downtown Bethel Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) funding. He is a past chair of the Architectural Review Board in Westport, Connecticut. For many years, DeMarche taught the intro-

ductory course in landscape architecture at the Bartlett Arboretum, University of Connecticut. He continues to lecture for the Federated Garden Club's landscape design study program.

Created in 1970, CLARB is a non-profit international association whose members are the 47 U.S. states and territories and two Canadian provinces that license landscape architects. As an organization of member boards, CLARB's mission is to foster the public health, safety and welfare related to the use and protection of the natural and built environment affected by the practice of landscape architecture.

Please see a feature interview with DeMarche in the next issue of the LATC newsletter where he will be asked to discuss the goals, priorities, and action items during his term as President of CLARB.

Statutory Changes

Effective January 2004

As part of the Department of Consumer Affairs' annual Non-Health Omnibus Bill, the LATC submitted the following statutory changes which the Legislature and Governor have approved and will become effective January 2004. The changes to the Business and Professions Code (BPC) affect two statutes under the Landscape Architects Practice Act. BPC section 5640 now includes language that makes it a misdemeanor for an unlicensed person to use the title or term "landscape architecture," "landscape architectural," or any other titles, words, or abbreviations that would imply that the individual is a landscape architect. BPC section 5657 now includes language that requires a licensee to file his or her current mailing and business address at the Board's

Sacramento office and requires the licensee to immediately notify the Board if his or her business or mailing address changed. The following changes are highlighted below.

BPC 5640: Unlicensed Person Engaging in Practice – Sanctions

It is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for any person, who, without possessing a valid, unrevoked license as provided in this chapter, engages in the practice of landscape architecture or uses the title or term "landscape architect," "landscape architecture," "landscape architectural," or any other titles, words, or abbreviations that would imply or indicate that he or she is a landscape architect as defined in Section 5615.

BPC 5657: Business Address Change – Notice Requirement

Each licensee shall file his or her proper or current mailing and business address with the board at its office in Sacramento, and shall immediately notify the board of any changes of mailing or business address, giving both his or her old and new addresses. A penalty as provided in this chapter shall be paid by a licensee who fails to notify the board within 30 days after a change of address.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact LATC staff at (916) 445-4954 or by email at latc@dca.ca.gov. An updated version of the Landscape Architects Practice Act is available at www.latc.ca.gov.

CLARB MEETING Salt Lake City, Utah • September 11–13, 2003

By Linda Gates, LATC Chair

LATC Program Manager Mona Maggio and I attended the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB) Annual Meeting on September 11–13, 2003 in Salt Lake City, Utah. The three-day meeting included general sessions, regional meetings, and diverse workshops. The meeting was very well attended and, as always, provided an invaluable opportunity to meet with representatives from other regulatory jurisdictions to discuss trends in licensing for landscape architects across the country.

Workshop on International Practice

This year's meeting included a workshop on international practice issues. Representatives from Mexico and Canada, as well as practitioners with experience in Europe, discussed the methods and regulations associated with licensing/certification in other countries. British Columbia is actively seeking to unify Canadian practice across the provinces. Mexico is seeking to initiate a licensing process and is looking at the Landscape Architectural Registration Examination (LARE) as a possible model. CLARB is striving to stay abreast of these changes and the possible implications for landscape architects licensed in the United States who desire to delve into international practice. Currently, landscape architects from other countries who want to practice in the United States are required to take and pass the LARE and meet the eligibility requirements of the state(s) before a landscape architecture license is issued. CLARB provides support to the various state boards to review the education qualifications of foreign applicants who apply to take the LARE.

LARE Administration Changes

A potential change in the administra-

tion of the LARE was perhaps the most significant issue discussed at the Annual Meeting. This past August, CLARB administered a "beta test," a one-day exam, which allowed the LARE multiple-choice sections, Section A – Legal and Administrative Aspects of Practice and Section B – Analytical Aspects of Practice, to be administered on-line at computer test centers. The feedback from exam candidates participating in this beta test overwhelmingly endorsed testing at computer testing facilities. The primary reason given for this endorsement was the convenience of taking the exam in a local location rather than traveling to a designated central exam site. In a number of states, especially states utilizing a regional testing center shared by several states, travel time and costs have become a significant issue. While the computer testing vendor selected by CLARB is not located in every city, CLARB feels the number and distribution of the centers (more than 700 locations across the U.S. and Canada) will be more convenient to most exam candidates.

Consequently, CLARB is proposing that multiple-choice Sections A, B and D – Structural and Materials and Methods of Construction of the LARE, be administered twice a year at computer test centers in March and August. The graphic portions of the LARE, Sections C – Planning and Site Design and E – Grading, Drainage and Storm Water Management, will continue to be administered in the paper/pencil format in June and December. Thus, there will be four separate opportunities to take portions of the exam each year. However, this method of exam administrations will not provide for candidates to take all sections of the exam at one time.

For California candidates, there are some unique implications of CLARB's exam proposal. The cost of administer-

ing the multiple-choice exam via the computer centers will increase the cost of the exams by approximately \$100. Currently, the LATC staff administers the exam and does not pass these costs onto California candidates, but the use of CLARB administration and computer test centers will preclude these cost savings for the candidate. CLARB hopes that the increased exam cost will be offset by possible savings on travel costs and travel time for the candidate.

Secondly, while many states, including California, require some post-education training/practice experience before a candidate is eligible to sit for the exam, CLARB will allow candidates to take the multiple-choice section of the exam once the candidate has met only the educational requirements established by CLARB model law.

Currently, under California law, a candidate is required to have completed two years of professional training (internship) – at least one of the two years being under the direct supervision of a licensed professional – **prior** to taking the LARE. Under CLARB's proposal, portions of the licensing exam could be taken concurrently while obtaining the two-year internship. California could still require two years internship prior to taking the graphic portions of the LARE and/or obtaining a license.

A number of states perceive the exam as a potential training tool and are integrating the examination process and the internship period. With the exam divided into discrete sections, it is possible to take (the appropriate) portions of the exam as training in a specific area.



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Landscaping To Reduce Fire Hazard

Recent California licensees are familiar with the publication *Firescape* – *Landscaping To Reduce Fire Hazard* (revised May 2003), as it is required reading for completion of the California Supplemental Examination. With the recent devastation that southern California residents have experienced, the LATC feels that it is necessary to again make mention of the publication to its licensees. Fire affects everyone living in California and therefore the publication is intended as a guide for all landscape professionals and residents living in fire-prone areas.

Published by the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), the publication contains general information on:

- strategies for minimizing costly damage from wildfires
- assessing vulnerability to fire
- assessing fuel sources or fire traps
- landscape zones
- firewise landscape design
- landscape irrigation
- landscape maintenance
- fire-resistant plants

Firescape can be obtained by calling the EBMUD (510) 287-1380 or by visiting www.ebmud.com

Other related agency and organization resources include:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection – 916-653-9952; www.fire.ca.gov
 California Fire Safe Council – www.firesafecouncil.org
 California Forest Stewardship Program – 1-800-738-TREE; www.ceres.ca.gov/foreststeward
 California Office of the State Fire Marshall – <http://osfm.fire.ca.gov>
 Firewise Program – www.firewise.org
 National Wildfire Coordinating Group – www.nwcg.gov
 University of California Forest Products Laboratory – www.ucfpl.ucop.edu

CLARB MEETING

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Reciprocity Issues

At the Regional Meetings, we met with representatives of Region V which is comprised of the Western States (Idaho, Nevada, Alaska, Montana, Arizona, Hawaii, California, Washington, and Oregon) and British Columbia. Region V is the most diverse region, both in terms of environmental settings and number of landscape architects practicing in each state.

At our meeting, we continued to work together to maintain consistency in licensure requirements to facilitate reciprocity. In addition to differences in internship requirements prior to taking the LARE, the primary areas where the individual states have different licensing requirements involve mandatory continuing education and the supplemental exams required by individual states.

Currently, California's supplemental exam is a take-home test given to all licensee candidates whether they are licensing in California for the first time or are licensed in another state and applying for reciprocity. The supplemental exam focuses on California laws and

other topics, such as fire safety, which are not addressed in the LARE. The supplemental exam is viewed as a tool to ensure applicants are aware of the unique issues associated with practicing landscape architecture in California and thus, the exam includes necessary study guide materials. California was complemented on this approach by a number of other states. A number of states are considering modeling their supplemental exam after California's because of the flexibility it provides for reciprocity candidates and the pro-active emphasis it puts on insuring applicants are knowledgeable on specific regulations and practice issues unique to each state.

On the issue of mandatory continuing education, California continues to endorse continuing education without setting a mandatory requirement. At the Regional Meetings, it became clear that the continuing educational requirements vary greatly from state to state. The process for determining which courses qualify for credit and how many hours are required each year, tracking educational credits and other issues is a daunting task. Without clear evidence of

specific areas of practice where continuing education should be mandated for all California licensees, the LATC is unlikely to implement a mandatory requirement although the LATC will continue to monitor the issue to insure the protection of the public's health, safety, and welfare.

In Closing

At the General Session, representatives continue to work together to address CLARB's Strategic Plan, its finances, and governing to ensure an efficient, forward thinking organization.

A number of complaints regarding the unavailability of reference materials for the LARE prompted British Columbia representatives to research and update the book reference list. The LATC will obtain this updated list and make this information available to candidates.

A final congratulation to Sandra Gonzales who was elected First-Vice President of CLARB's Board of Directors. Sandra has served CLARB and California, most recently as Chair of the LATC, for a number of years and I know she will bring limitless knowledge and enthusiasm to this position.

Examination News

All sections of the Landscape Architect Registration Examination (LARE) were administered on June 9-11, 2003 at the Ontario Convention Center in southern California and the Sacramento California Exposition and State Fair facilities in northern California. A total of 352 candidates took the examination. Examination results were mailed to candidates in September 2003. One candidate passed all sections and became eligible for licensure and 71 candidates will be eligible for licensure once they have passed the California Supplemental Examination. Sixty-six candidates signed up for the Red-line and Standard review sessions to review the failed graphic performance problems from the June 2003 exam. The sessions were held on November 21, 2003 at the University of California, Los Angeles, Extension Program in Westwood and the LATC office in Sacramento. Two hundred twenty-two candidates are scheduled to take Sections C and E on December 8-9, 2003 at the Sacramento California Exposition and State Fair facilities in Sacramento and the Riverside Convention Center in Riverside. The deadline to apply for the December 2003 examination was October 1, 2003.

JUNE 2003 EXAMINATION

All Candidates

Section	Section Format*	# of Candidates	#/% Passed	#/% Failed
A – Legal & Admin Aspects of Practice	MC	233	141/61 %	92/39 %
B – Analytical Aspects of Practice	MC	187	131/70 %	56/30 %
C – Planning and Site Design	G	147	52/35 %	95/65 %
D – Structural Considerations & Materials & Methods of Construction	MC	196	126/64 %	70/36 %
E – Grading, Drainage & Stormwater Management	G	167	45/27 %	122/73 %

First Time Candidates

Section	Section Format*	# of Candidates	#/% Passed	#/% Failed
A – Legal & Admin Aspects of Practice	MC	101	67/66 %	34/34 %
B – Analytical Aspects of Practice	MC	100	79/79 %	21/21 %
C – Planning and Site Design	G	61	20/33 %	41/67 %
D – Structural Considerations & Materials & Methods of Construction	MC	94	69/73 %	25/27 %
E – Grading, Drainage & Stormwater Management	G	62	14/23 %	48/77 %

Retake Candidates

Section	Section Format*	# of Candidates	#/% Passed	#/% Failed
A – Legal & Admin Aspects of Practice	MC	132	74/56 %	58/44 %
B – Analytical Aspects of Practice	MC	87	52/60 %	35/40 %
C – Planning and Site Design	G	86	32/37 %	54/63 %
D – Structural Considerations & Materials & Methods of Construction	MC	102	57/56 %	45/44 %
E – Grading, Drainage & Stormwater Management	G	105	31/30 %	74/70 %

* MC = Multiple Choice Format

* G = Graphic Format

CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS LICENSEE SURVEY

For the second phase of the Market Conditions Assessment, the LATC conducted a licensee survey in the spring of 2003. The survey was mailed to over 3,000 licensees and an impressive 45% responded. The intent of the survey was to gather data regarding the different paths of education and experience taken to obtain licensure in California; reciprocity; areas of practice; the average amount of acreage (projects) that landscape architects directly impact each year; and participation in professional organizations/associations. The information obtained from this survey will assist the LATC with strategic planning and various outreach efforts. In addition, the LATC received many offers to serve the LATC in various capacities (i.e., Committee, task force, or subcommittee participation; technical experts; educational liaisons; etc.). See page 8 for a brief summary of the results.

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Sustainable Landscaping Conference

Provided By Ken Decio, California Integrated Waste Management Board



The "Eco-Landscaping: Profiting From A Green Future" conference will be held on Saturday, January 10, 2004, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., at the Samuel Pannell Community Center at 2450 Meadowview Road in Sacramento, CA. A line up of highly acclaimed speakers, combined with a mini-trade show of innovative products and services, will introduce landscape professionals to cutting edge trends and techniques to meet the challenges of landscaping in the 21st century. Speakers and workshops will address sustainable design, construction, and maintenance techniques; water conservation; storm water pollution; pesticide and fertilizer reduction; resource conservation; and more.

The keynote session will start off with Owen Dell, licensed landscape architect and contractor. Mr. Dell will illustrate how sustainable landscapes can reduce urban runoff and protect watersheds. Mike Corbett, creator of Village Homes in Davis, CA, will discuss his innovative

ideas combining solar architecture, natural drainage systems, edible landscaping and biological systems that create a sustainable community. Tom Ash, a water conservation and irrigation specialist with

CONFERENCE

Eco-Landscaping: Profiting from a Green Future

Saturday, January 10, 2004
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Samuel Pannell Community Center
2450 Meadowview Road, Sacramento

HydroPoint Data Systems, will demonstrate how water efficient landscapes can conserve water, reduce stormwater runoff, reduce green waste, and add economic value to urban landscapes.

Afternoon workshops will address reducing inputs and outputs in landscapes, sustainable planting, stormwater management, irrigation efficiency, Integrated Pest Management, enhance-

ing soil life in urban landscapes, and successful marketing strategies to sell clients on sustainable landscaping practices. Department of Pesticide Regulation credits have been applied for on some workshops. Credits for other certifications may be available also.

Presented by The Ecological Farming Association, this conference is sponsored by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, California Landscape Contractors Association, City of Sacramento Department of Utilities, HydroPoint Data Systems, Regional Water Authority, and Sacramento County Stormwater Program.

Early registration (by 12/15/03) is \$75.00 (\$80.00 credit card) and \$85.00 (\$90.00 credit card) after 12/15/03 or at the door. For more information or to register for the conference, visit www.ecolandscape.org or contact Dave Roberts at 916-444-6458 or roblands@comcast.net.

Recycled Water in Landscapes

By Julie Saare-Edmonds, California Department of Water Resources, Office of Water Use Efficiency

Enacted in February 2000, the Water Recycling in Landscaping Act requires producers of recycled water to determine within 10 years whether they will provide recycled water within the boundaries of the local agency and then notify the local agency (city or county) of that fact. Within six months of notification, the local agency must adopt a recycled water ordinance (if one is not already adopted).

In California, most recycled water used in landscape irrigation is a high quality tertiary treated (filtered and disinfected) resource that can be used to replace potable water for certain applications. It *is not* the same as graywater—untreated household wastewater which has not come into contact with

toilet waste—which includes water from bathtubs, showers, and clothes washing machines. Graywater must be distributed underground and may not be used for food crops where contact with seeping water may occur. In contrast, recycled water can be used for watering ornamental plants as well as food plants.



Recycled water is also suitable for use in fountains, fishponds and recreational lakes. All pipe and irrigation equipment used in irrigating with recycled water are colored purple and clearly marked to read "CAUTION: RECLAIMED WATER, DO NOT DRINK," a universal symbol to prevent cross connection with potable supplies. Valves and sprinkler heads have purple handles and water caps to designate their use in a recycled system. Backflow prevention is required as would be in any irrigation system.

Using recycled water in landscapes is becoming more common as more

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ET Controller Use Increasing

By Julie Saare-Edmonds, California Department of Water Resources, Office of Water Use Efficiency

Evapotranspiration (ET) based irrigation controllers are intended to take guesswork out of irrigation scheduling for homeowners and property managers. If the controllers also minimize water use, they could be an ideal solution to the problem of over-watering landscapes sought by many water conservation professionals.

ET controllers work by using either historical or real-time weather data (such as from the California Irrigation Management Information System network) for the region in which they will be used. Solar radiation levels, temperature, humidity and wind are the primary weather factors that drive much of the water use in landscapes and have been recorded throughout California for many years. This historical record of weather patterns can be used to create a chart which demonstrates the water needs (in inches, like inches of rain) of plants living in a certain area through the year. (See Figure 1.) Controllers that use historical weather data will create a watering schedule based on these historical values. Most of the time, a historically based schedule will provide the correct amount of water for a certain time period, but as everyone knows weather is not always predictable, so the schedule may need to be adjusted. Controllers that use real-time weather conditions will make adjustments to the schedule automatically when a change in the weather indicates.

Earlier this year, East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) began a pilot study of the use of (ET) irrigation controllers by homeowners at 100 locations within the EBMUD service area. According to Scott Sommerfeld, Water Conservation Representative, all types of accounts are eligible in the EBMUD pilot program, including

residential, commercial, and industrial. The selection process EBMUD is employing involves sending out letters to randomly selected customers and asking if they would be interested in participating in the study. Those that reply will receive a site visit from an EBMUD technician to evaluate the landscape, but it is up to the customer to install the irrigation controller. Studies in other areas have shown the technology of ET based irrigation controllers as being reliable and well suited for maintaining landscapes and reducing runoff. The primary difference between this study and previous studies is that the property owner will install the controller using printed instructions and technical assistance from the controllers' manufacturer. In previous performance studies, such as at Irvine Ranch Water District, trained individuals installed the ET controllers. The results of this study should demonstrate whether or not ET irrigation controllers can be an effective tool for efficient landscape water use by the average customer.

Other communities in the San Francisco Bay area are also studying the effective-

ness of using ET controllers. The City of Santa Rosa's Water Conservation Program will begin testing ET controllers this year at 16 commercial sites with dedicated landscape water meters. The city will test them next year at 80 single-family residential sites. According to Colin Close, Water Conservation Representative for the City of Santa Rosa, the commercial sites will use one brand of controller and the residential will utilize three or four (if manufacturers have them available) and will be installed by a qualified consultant. Based on the results of these studies, Santa Rosa hopes to establish a cost-effective rebate program for ET controllers as early as 2004. In Marin county, Charlene Burgi of Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD) states that their contractor is in the process of installing ET controllers at mixed-use sites throughout the MMWD service area. This pilot study, which will last two years, will be evaluating ET controllers at residential sites, commercial sites with dedicated landscape meters, parks, schools and malls. MMWD's study is testing the performance of two brands

of ET controllers. Like Santa Rosa and EBMUD, ET controllers may be added to Marin's regular conservation program in the future.

The trial and use of ET controllers is becoming more and more common, especially in areas of the State with high water demand and limited water supplies. Metropolitan Water District of Orange county and Irvine Ranch Water District conducted some of the earliest trials of ET controllers in California with good results in that they reduced the amount of runoff, improved landscape health and reduced water use.

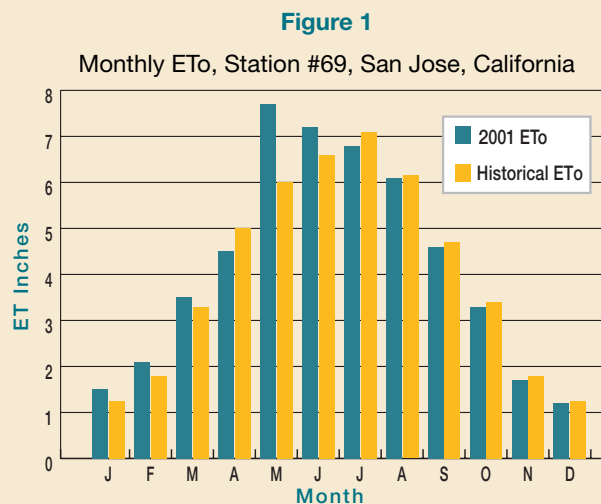


Figure 1 Demonstrates how current ETo can vary from Historical ETo. During these times an ET controller that receives real-time data can adjust the irrigation schedule to match marked changes in the weather. For example, the ETo in May 2001 was higher than an average year. In contrast, from July to December 2001 the monthly ET was less than an average year. A self-adjusting ET controller would water less to match the decreased demand.

Summary of Survey Results

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1) How long have you been licensed to practice landscape architecture in California?

Less than 1 year: 3%
1-5 years: 12%
6-10 years: 12%
11-20 years: 35%

2) Under which examination did you qualify for licensure as a landscape architect in California?

UNE (1969-91): 66%
PELA (1993-96): 8%
LARE (1992 & 1996-present): 18%
Other: 8%

3) How did you obtain your work experience/training to qualify for licensure as a landscape architect in California?

Under a Landscape Architect: 77%
Licensed as a Landscape Contractor: 4%
Under a Civil Engineer: 5%
Licensed as a Civil Engineer: 0.2%
Under an Architect: 8%
Licensed as an Architect: 0.8%
Other: 5%

4) What educational degree(s), if any, do you hold?

Accredited Degree in Landscape Architecture:

Bachelors: 57%
Masters: 16%

Non-accredited Degree in Landscape Architecture:

Bachelors: 2.7%
Masters: 0.9%
Extension Certificate in Landscape Architecture: 5%
Associate Degree in Landscape Architecture: 0.8%
No Degree: 1.6%
Other Degree: 16%

5) Are you currently licensed to practice landscape architecture in another jurisdiction(s)?

Yes: 25%
No: 75%

6) If you obtained a landscape architect license in another jurisdiction after holding a license in California, did you have difficulty obtaining reciprocity in that jurisdiction?

Yes: 2.5%
No: 22%
N/A: 75.5%

7) If currently practicing landscape architecture, which area of practice best describes the majority of work that you do?

Public: 30%
Single Family Residential: 28%
Private/Commercial: 30%
Not Practicing: 5%
Other: 7%

8) If currently practicing landscape architecture, how would you classify your employment?

Public Agency: 14%
Multi-Disciplinary Firm: 10%
Single Practitioner: 13%
Landscape Architecture Firm: 25%
Self Employed: 33%
Other: 5%

9) What other professional licenses, if any, do you hold?

N/A: 82.3%
Contractor: 10.4%
Architect: 2.1%
Engineer: 0.3%
Other: 4.9%

10) What is the average amount of acreage that your projects directly impact each year? This should be a number for you individually as a practitioner.

1-250 acres: 54%
251-500 acres: 17.5%
501-750 acres: 7.2%
751-1000 acres: 6.3%
1001+ acres: 15%

11) What professional organizations/associations, if any, do you participate in?

ASLA: 71%
CLARB: 11.6%
CELA: 2.2%
Other: 15.2%

In addition, the survey also asked licensees for input on the quarterly newsletter. The LATC received many suggestions and comments and has since implemented some of the suggestions into the last two issues. One key suggestion was to distribute the newsletter and other communications via email. The LATC sees this as an opportunity to reduce mailing and printing costs.

If you would still like to receive the newsletter in hard copy format, or if you did not have the opportunity to provide your email address to receive the newsletter and other communications, please contact the LATC at (916) 445-4954 or by email at latc@dca.ca.gov.

Recycled Water

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water recycling facilities come online and conveyance systems are built. In the past, irrigation with recycled water has been used largely on public and commercial sites, but in recent years, its use on private landscaping is also starting to increase. Several locations around the state are good examples of how recycled water can be suitable for residential landscaping. Two examples in northern California are Serrano, a 3500-acre community located in El Dorado Hills, and Vintage Greens, a community in the town of Windsor. In both of these neighborhoods, individual houses are dual-plumbed for both potable and recycled water. In southern California, the city of Irvine is a good example of a community with extensive recycled water usage. Irvine Ranch Water District states that 20 percent of its water supply is recycled water. In Irvine, approximately 80 percent of public and commercial sites, as well as some larger residential sites, are irrigated with recycled water. As more facilities are built to produce recycled water and more sites plumbed to use it, the reuse of water will become even more prevalent.

**California Architects Board
Landscape Architects Technical Committee**

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What's Inside

- 1 LATC Program Update
- 2 Dickson DeMarche President of CLARB
- 3 CLARB Meeting
- 4 Landscaping To Reduce Fire Hazard
- 5 Examination News
- 6 Sustainable Landscaping Conference
- 7 ET Controller Use Increasing

Upcoming Events

December 8-9, 2003	LARE	Sacramento, Riverside
December 12, 2003	LATC Meeting	Sacramento
January 6, 2004	Sunset Review Hearings	Sacramento
January 23, 2004	LATC Meeting/Strategic Planning	UC Berkeley
February 26-28, 2004	CLARB Spring Regional Meetings	Chicago
April/May 2004	LATC Meeting	UC Davis
April/May 2004	CCASLA State Conference	UC Davis